

BURLINGTON MERCHANTS TOUR THREE COUNTIES

Dig Potatoes, Inspect Factories, View Apple Orchards and Plan Board of Trade in One-Hundred-Mile Motor Trip.

The Burlington merchants returned Friday night from their "Better Acquaintance" tour of Chittenden, Franklin and Grand Isle counties, none the worse for the trip except for sundry tire trouble expenses. They were received at every stop with a welcome spelled in capital letters, and all along the route hands were waved from farmhouses to the string of automobiles, every one seeming to know who were the occupants of the rapidly moving cars and to be well disposed toward them.

And fun—well, every minute of the day was filled with it and Friday night there were even in town who regretted that they didn't go as they listened to the tales of those who did.

The automobile rolled down Main street, St. Albans, on their way out to the Van Camp packing works, at 8:20 o'clock Friday morning. The automatic machinery there, filling, sealing and labeling cans as if with human intelligence, provided a morning eye-opener. Then the merchants hurried away—for they were to dig potatoes.

Arriving at the farm of Commissioner Brigham, President Wright of the Merchants' association seated himself on the potato digging machine, took the reins and commanded, "Get up!" Away went the horses, up came the dirt, and out dropped the potatoes. The merchants applauded. The commissioner and his practical farm hands looked wise and said that although Mr. Wright lacked form, he undoubtedly had in him the making of a successful modern farmer.

Then everyone picked up a box containing a bushel of potatoes, carried it to a spot where amateur photographers in the party said the light was just what they needed and posed for a group behind the bushes. C. H. Bessey and the commissioner squeezed the kodak bulbs, and the performance was on record.

SEE AMMUNITION MADE.

A quick run to Swanton was made. There the merchants were a trifle uneasy. In the Robin Hood ammunition factory, they were shown a pan of black powder and told that those few handfuls were enough to blow all Swanton off the map of Franklin county. They were partially reassured when informed that the fulminate was kept damp, and therefore not immediately destructive. Further relief followed the announcement that one of the particularly hazardous operations in the plant had been ordered stopped, and the visitors were then shown the cartridges with less uneasiness.

The string of cars, pulling into the village square, drew up in front of the Tasquinha club, where Postmaster C. E. Hall and members of the club and the board of trade met them. The Burlington men were pleased with the tasteful club room and learned that "Tasquinha" is the Indian name of Swanton, meaning "the place of the blizzard."

At the Grand Avenue Hotel an excellent luncheon was served, and the cars, reduced to nine in number, by the departure of one from St. Albans for Burlington, went in three sections to the Albion ferry, where they crossed, three automobiles at a time, to East Albion. Here the first and second sections waited for the third, another film was exposed and the trip down through the islands began.

A detour was made for a visit to the Eastern Estate orchards. There A. O. Ferguson and C. J. Ferguson showed the party over the farms, pointing out hundreds of well-fermented trees loaded with red apples, and as far as the eye could see, acres of infant trees just set out. The work of the morning was seen, and the new buildings and other improvements pointed out.

WATERMELONS FOR ALL.

On the wide veranda at the front of the house was an ample supply of baked apples, which were served with cream. There was also a huge box of watermelons and so many watermelons that when the merchants had eaten their fill of the refreshments and given several cheers for their hosts there were still left over a melon for every car, and the automobiles whizzed away in a cloud of dust with the occupants sipping watermelon and feeding the chauffeurs between mouthfuls.

Seven of the automobiles reached Burlington shortly after six o'clock, another car, delayed by the trouble, arrived an hour later, and another car which, in spite of four mishaps of this kind during the tour, kept its place until within a few miles of this city, pulled in before eight o'clock.

Not only is it expected that the better acquaintance tour will result in the formation of a board of trade in St. Albans, but it is also probable that one will be formed here before the close of the year. The possibility was fully discussed during the trip, especially at the meeting of the Burlington merchants at the Colonial Inn Thursday night, after the Owl club reception. At that time a tentative plan was talked over, contemplating the step before the end of the year, with the Burlington Merchants' association taking the initiative, and merging itself in the proposed board of trade.

Good roads, and roads that were of less than average quality were encountered during the run, and the attention of the merchants of this city was called again to the problem of better roads in Chittenden county. At Swanton Friday they met unexpectedly State Highway Commissioner Charles W. Gates of Franklin, who consented to address them here at the weekly luncheon Thursday, October 9. Commissioner Brigham of the department of agriculture will be the speaker at the luncheon October 16.

FIRST DAY OF THE TRIP.

A perfect Indian summer day made the trip from Burlington to St. Albans delightful. Seven cars made up the procession, with the two large American flags on the pilot car at the head.

The recent heavy rain had left the roads in good condition, and the freedom from dust made it possible for the cars to be driven close together. Seldom were the occupants of any automobile out of sight of the others until blowdowns detained two of the cars.

Whenever the party approached a village the leading cars were stopped until the others had come up, and then the column passed through the village in close order. Several cars were also driven singly to St. Albans.

At Essex Junction the Burlington men, most of whom had not seen the site of the new power plant since the big transformation began, showed much interest in the works.

Arriving in St. Albans, the visitors found over the entrance of their headquarters, the new Colonial Inn, an attractive cloth sign in black and red letters, reading, "We Welcome the Merchants' Association of Burlington." The members of the party were assigned to rooms there and in the American house.

WANT TO DIG POTATOES.

The visitors were taken at once to the big Smith farm at St. Albans Bay, where they viewed the barns and admire, in particular several the specimens of horse flesh. The party was conducted out to the farm by John S. Cushing, editor of the Messenger.

On the way back to town a stop was made at the farm of E. S. Brigham, State commissioner of agriculture. A potato digging machine, and an acre of ground scattered over with 200 boxes each containing a bushel of "murbles," the whole being the result of one day's work, created great interest, and the state merchants wanted to pull the machine along and see it work. They decided, however, to wait until morning and dig the tubers by horsepower instead.

At eight o'clock the merchants arrived at the quarters of the Owl club. Here they found the quiet good taste in decoration and the hospitality and homelike atmosphere with which they had met at the Inn.

They were given a warm welcome, and after meeting personally many representative St. Albansians, both hosts and guests gathered in the club hall, where Dr. George O. Mitchell, the vice-president, called for speeches from a dozen of the men present.

Afterward there was informal entertainment at the Colonial Inn, where the merchants talked over plans for Burlington development.

MEN WHO MADE TRIP.

The party making the St. Albans trip included President T. B. Wright of the Merchants' association, Secretary Harry L. Brigham, Treasurer Frank L. Lane, James P. Taylor, secretary of the Greater Vermont association and the Green Mountain club, Dr. J. P. Powell, State's Attorney T. E. Hopkins, State Forester Arthur V. Hawes, Monroe J. Barnes, B. L. Kent, Joseph Auld, editor of the Burlington Daily News, L. P. Wood, Ernest A. Brodie, Russell W. Parish, George H. Mylkes, Edward Handbridge, Gardner Brewer, C. H. Bessey, Charles P. Black, L. M. Hays, R. C. Miles, M. Abraham, Dr. S. S. Costello, W. T. Scofield, Harold E. Somers, vice of the Burlington Free Press, A. S. Kibbourn, Fay A. Evans, C. J. Frederick Jones, H. C. Wedgeworth, Charles Jones, Ernest H. Russell of Burlington, A. R. Yandow, A. R. Hall and A. G. Rugg of Essex Junction.

NOTES OF THE TRIP.

It was through sheer hard work on the part of James P. Taylor that the "Better Acquaintance" run was organized and carried out. At the first he met with indifference toward the plan, but he persevered, and more men turned out at the last moment than was expected. The reorganization of Secretary Brigham was another big factor.

The Burlington merchants applied in St. Albans the suggestion made with this city in mind by the Rev. C. J. Staples at the luncheon just before the party left town Thursday, and infused several new ideas into the minds of the St. Albans men—also receiving some in return.

As a result of the St. Albans trip, it is considered probable that 20 or more merchants and others from that city will have luncheon with the Burlington merchants here Thursday, October 16, when Commissioner Brigham will speak.

Another result of the "Better Acquaintance" tour is expected to be the formation of a St. Albans board of trade, in which interest has already been awakened.

Several of the party had never been in St. Albans before. They were surprised to find evidence of progressive spirit, such as is shown by the beautiful and tasteful Colonial Inn and the attractive home of the Owl club. They were enthusiastically in praise of the open-handed hospitality extended in both these places.

Other tours in Vermont are being talked of, some of which could involve two nights away from Burlington, and Burlington merchants said they wanted the St. Albans men to join them in making the trips. Rutland, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury, and Brattleboro and Bellows Falls are suggested points of destination.

The manager of the Colonial Inn is William Gleason, until recently clerk at the Van Ness House. Since he entered upon his new position a month ago there has been a great increase in the business of the inn, particularly in the number of rooms occupied. Many comments were made upon the completeness of the entertainment offered by Mr. Gleason and by Dr. G. C. Berkley, the proprietor.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY.

The Three Court Appointments by Gov. Fletcher Highly Approved.

(From the Morrisville Messenger.)

The action of Gov. Fletcher in selecting three of the ablest men in Vermont for positions on the bench of our highest court, will command the unqualified approval of all good citizens who desire efficiency first of all. As one of the ablest lawyers in the State remarked when informed of the appointment of Messrs. Powers, Dutton and Black, "no one can criticize the governor for appointing the best men." This man had little reason to feel friendly toward Gov. Fletcher, but this did not blind his eyes to the fact in the case. In naming Judge G. M. Powers of the county as chief justice to succeed John W. Rowell, he has honored a man who will honor the high position and prove a worthy successor to the long line of distinguished jurists who have filled it.

MR. ROOT'S RULING UPHOLD.

(From the Rutland Herald.)

The Albany Journal has pointed out that when the right of certain persons to act as members of the court for the trial of impeachments was contested, Chief Judge Cullen upheld a ruling made by Senator Root at the opening of the republican national convention last year. It was upon Senator Root's decision that so long as a delegate held his seat, no matter if his right to it was contested, he

could participate in the ordinary business of the convention, that the Roosevelt forces based their charge that the convention had been "stolen."

When the Chicago convention had been called to order, Mr. Hadley of Missouri, acting for Mr. Roosevelt, moved that 75 delegates, whose seats were contested, be denied the right to vote upon any matter until their title to seats in the convention had been determined by the other delegates. Senator Root, temporary chairman, decided that while no man could be permitted to vote upon the question of his own right to a seat in the convention, the rule did not disqualify any delegate whose name was upon the roll from voting upon the contest of any other man's right, or from participating in the ordinary business of the convention so long as he held his seat. "Otherwise," Mr. Root said, "any minority could secure control of a deliberative body by grouping a sufficient number of their opponents in one motion, and by thus disqualifying them, turn the minority into a majority without any decision upon the merits of the motion."

The absurdity of Mr. Hadley's contention became apparent when the temporary chairman continued as follows: "To hold that a member whose seat is contested may take no part in the proceedings of this body would lead to the conclusion that if every seat were contested, as it surely would be if such a rule were adopted, there could be no convention at all as nobody would be entitled to participate."

The point decided by Senator Root at Chicago was raised at Albany when, at the opening of the court for the trial of impeachments, the right of certain senators to sit as members of that court was challenged. In announcing his decision Judge Cullen said: "It is very evident that if there was to be allowed a challenge at this time and the challenged members were temporarily set aside, the court might be without a quorum."

Thus Senator Root's ruling, upon which the Roosevelt men based their charge of theft, has been upheld by the chief judge of New York's highest court.

MAKING GRADE CROSSINGS LESS DANGEROUS.

(From the Barre Times.)

After investigating grade crossings accidents in his State, the Missouri State highway inspector passes out the advice that all approaches to grade crossings should be clear of brush and the ground should be level for a considerable distance leading to the approach. These are very good precautionary measures for any State where the dangerous grade crossings still exist. It is absolutely impossible to allow conditions to remain, in which approaches to grade crossings are hidden by growth of brush and trees, because the brush and trees could easily be removed and the hazard of the crossing decreased immeasurably. Vermont already has a law requiring the cutting of brush and small growth beside the road, and if there are any instances in which the law is not being complied with, action should be taken at once. With the other position taken by the Missouri highway inspector it would not be so easy to comply in Vermont, because of the contour of the land with its mountains and its valleys. It is practically impossible to build level stretches of roadway along approaches to grade crossings because of the fact that many of the only feasible positions for roads lead down hill and up hill. In Missouri it would be comparatively easy to carry out the recommendation, as it is possible to safeguard the public in so far as it is possible by cutting the growth that hinders a clear view of grade crossings for some distance away.

VERMONT EXPERT ON GAME PROTECTION.

(From the Rutland News.)

Harry Chase of Bennington, for some time considered one of the most efficient fish and game wardens in Vermont, is the author of a handbook of practical information for officials and others interested in the cause of conservation of wildlife, entitled, "Game Protection and Propagation in America." It has just been published by J. R. Lippincott company of Philadelphia.

This is not Mr. Chase's first effort at authorship. He has already issued "Powers, Duties and Work of Game Wardens," "Private Preserves in America," "Modern Doctrine of Game Protection," and other works of kindred subjects.

Vermonters should be particularly interested in the latest book of Mr. Chase, because of his thorough understanding of the subjects of which he writes. Many points of practical benefit and importance which have been settled by science, law and experience, are carefully treated in this volume. In a word, it is an author-



W. P. BURTON.

For a quarter of a century an amateur yachtsman, sailing his own craft against the cleverest of professionals without asking any odds, W. P. Burton, the newest of Sir Thomas Lipton's yachting friends, is the first amateur to command a challenger in any of the series of contests for the historic trophy. When he commands the Irish baronet's Shamrock IV a year hence he will bring the prestige of a remarkable record of victories, sailing more races on his own craft, than most professional skippers, he has exhibited resourcefulness, ability, skill and daring, enabling him to beat many contestants of the professional class. He has raced and owned large boats for the past 15 years, and his 19-meter cutter Octavia has an enviable record of wins. He finished the season two years ago at the head of the class with 37 prizes out of 57 starts. Burton is rated one of the best helmsmen in Europe. He is wealthy, is vice-commander of the Royal Harwich and other yacht clubs, ex-officio member of the New York Yacht club and fond of other sports, with a fine pack of hounds in his Suffolk kennels.

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BILL'S IMPORTATION.

We all was married—all of us. When owned the Shookum mine—But Bill, the city bachelor. Who never did incline To settle with an local girl. Though they all liked him fine.

The women folks got after Bill For puttin' on airs And 'lowin' how sweet freedom was From conjugal cares. They proved how man ain't worth a fuss. Not travellin' in pairs.

So Bill he wrote a letter to A wedding cheffonier. Or wouldn't it just recall: But 'tis a thing to fear. Though claimin' it gives hungry hearts The proper kind of steer.

They caught a female wife for Bill And shipped her in by freight. The women folks was some dismayed. He seemed pleased first rate. And says he imported scheme Is fine to get a mate.

The days wore on and almost out, And soon they bring a change. The joyous Bill became a grouch. The worst on Cassiopea range. He wasn't no more welcome home Than pup hounds with the mange.

Bill's wife was boss and ran the ranch. Bill never had no show. When she says, "Quit!" Bill'd up and stop. When she says, "Get!" he'd go. And if he got home after night, He sleep' out in the snow.

So Bill concludes, with womankind, All signs and omens fail. He sells his shares and says, "Good-by!" I'm goin' to hit the trail. For the female of her species, I most deadly got by mail."

—C. R. More, in Judge.

THE BANDIT IN MEXICO.

Zane Grey, whose new novel, "Desert Gold," reveals the exciting possibilities of present conditions on the Mexico-Arizona border, seems to point out one cause of the frequent uprisings in our southern neighbors. "You don't seem to realize," he says, "the power these guerrilla leaders, these rebel captains, and particularly these bandits, exercise over the mass of Mexicans. A bandit is a man of honor in Mexico. He is feared, envied, loved. In the hearts of the people he stands next to the national idol—the bullfighter, the matador. The race has a wild, barbarian, bloody strain." He described the career of a certain bandit who began as a peon. At the outbreak of the revolution he proclaimed himself a leader, and with his followers devastated whole counties, his opposition to federal forces being only a blind for excuse to rob and riot.

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The case of Secretary Bryan furnishes another illustration and perhaps the most striking one of the Wilsonian method. When Mr. Bryan began to be severely criticized for leaving his work at the State department to go on the lecture platform, the first opportunity was taken

by the newspaper correspondents to draw Mr. Wilson out on the subject.

In response to a question concerning Mr. Bryan's frequent absence when the Mexican situation was looming serious, the President replied that, although Mr. Bryan was absent from Washington, he was always in touch with the department and ready to rush back the minute he was needed. No effort could draw from Mr. Wilson the slightest criticism of his secretary of State.

Apparently Mr. Wilson argues this way. If, as he has done, Mr. Bryan sees fit to leave piles of Mexican dispatches lying unopened on his desk for days at a time, if Mr. Bryan keeps business visitors waiting while he talks with political friends, and then cuts short his audiences on matters of official business to talk with other political friends, that is Mr. Bryan's lookout and not the President's. The criticism, if criticism there is, will fall on Mr. Bryan and not on Mr. Wilson.

It is the same with Congress. The democratic platform picked certain legislation. The President lays that legislation before Congress. If Congress does not pass it Congress will get the blame and not the President.

At the same time the President does not rest with the simple request to Congress to do what is expected of it. When Congress says it is tired and overworked and wants to go home to play, the President says he will stay at his desk and wait until Congress has finished its sum, then teacher and pupils will all go away for a nice vacation. Congress grumbles some more, but feels all the time that its parents, which are the mass of voters of the country, will inevitably say that teacher is right and the pupils are wrong.

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Moreover, the President has all the best of it in the matter of publicity. The spotlight is on him and whatever he says or does is given the widest circulation through the public prints. Congress knows this and fears the results of going against him when he is apparently leading in the course the people who elected him are taking on his nursing.

But although the President has accomplished wonders he has not done it all alone. He has had powerful allies in the House, the most notable of whom is Congressman Underwood, chairman of the committee on ways and means, and majority leader.

Underwood has been a tower of strength to the President from start to finish. Naturally they stood together on the tariff, for that was Underwood's original offering. But they disagreed on the advisability of putting the currency bill through at this session.

Yet when the President insisted, Underwood sank his own feelings, put his shoulder to the wheel and went to work with Chairman Glass. He has stuck close to the job all through the caucus discussion of this measure, doing all in his power to prevent any unnecessary delay.

Furthermore, the members of the committee on ways and means and banking and currency have not spared themselves. With few exceptions they have worked like ditch diggers from start to finish. It so happens that Massachusetts has furnished two of the hardest workers on these committees, Congressman Andrew J. Peters on ways and means and Congressman Michael F. Phelan on banking and currency.

NORWICH HONORS ITS DEAD CADET

President Spooner and Football Team Escort Hearse Containing Belyea's Body.

Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 28.—President Charles H. Spooner of Norwich University, a full company of cadets from that institution and practically the entire population of Greenfield attended the funeral this afternoon of Vernon S. Belyea, the Norwich football player who died from injuries received last Wednesday in a game with Holy Cross at Worcester.

The hearse was six officers of Belyea's military company, the cadets and in the procession from the Baptist Church to the cemetery, President Spooner and the members of the Norwich football squad walked beside the hearse with an escort of 50 cadets in full dress uniform.

HOW WILSON DOES IT.

His Method of Dealing with Congress In Contrast With Roosevelt's Way.

(Washington Letter to the Boston Globe.)

If there is one thing that puzzles the members of both Houses of Congress more than another it is to answer the question: "How has President Wilson managed Congress so easily as he has up to the present?"

They are at last beginning to realize that they have been managed, not to say dominated by the President with an ease that is little short of miraculous and are themselves wondering just how it has been done. The same wonder has been aroused by political observers outside of Congress also. A keen critic of political affairs, who recently returned home after an absence of several months abroad, summed the situation up in this statement:

"I left shortly after Mr. Wilson's inauguration, when it appeared that he had many obstacles before him. I returned to find the tariff bill about to be passed, the currency bill well on its way through the House, the Democratic party in apparent harmony generally, and the Mexican situation not so bad as I had thought. I see that Mr. Wilson has accomplished these things, but am at a loss to understand how."

The keynote of the whole situation is President Wilson's unlimited capacity, having once done his part, to let the other fellow worry over how the rest of it is to be accomplished—and Congress is "the other fellow."

Congress has done some worrying, but finding that his howlings of calamity to come left Mr. Wilson imperturbable, has gone grumbling about its way and done what was expected of it, somewhat reluctantly. It is true, but effectively, as Mr. Wilson wants things done.

Certain democrats in the Senate declared they never would stand for certain provisions of the House tariff bill. The bill was the result of hard labor on the part of the ways and means committee and absolute travail on the part of the Senate committee on finance.

In giving it being the House committee knew the pain of hard, rigid, grinding labor. In fearing it to the point where it could be presented to the Senate, the committee on finance sweated blood. And now the differences between the House and Senate bills are so slight they will be easily settled in conference.

The current bill was even a harder proposition. The glass bill hovered for weeks in the House banking and currency committee and then other weeks in the democratic caucus of the House. It met there stubborn resistance by a coterie of democrats, who, headed by Chairman Henry of the rules committee, attempted to amend it.

On paper the Henry faction loomed strong and threatened trouble. It was felt that William Jennings Bryan stood behind Mr. Henry in his opposition to certain phases of the glass bill, nor did the Henry people do anything to discourage this belief. They did not say that Mr. Bryan was with them, but they never denied a report that he was.

When the caucus met Chairman Glass opened the proceedings with what turned out to be one of the greatest speeches delivered in Congress in recent years. Of course, the caucus proceedings are behind closed doors, but half an hour after the speech was delivered every member of the caucus was talking about it.

After explaining the bill Glass turned on Henry and his supporters and tore them limb from limb, winding up his speech by which Mr. Bryan told Mr. Glass in the most emphatic terms that he was thoroughly in accord with the Glass bill. The Henry opposition melted away.

But before this there had been innumerable snarls from which the President and Chairman Glass and the other members of the committee had to extricate themselves. Senator Owen of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate committee on banking and currency, kicked over the traces. That is, he gave out a statement saying he could never agree with certain provisions of the Glass bill.

Two days after Mr. Owen's visit to the President the newspaper correspondents asked Mr. Wilson how he had smoothed over Mr. Owen's opposition to the administration currency bill. The President smiled and replied, with the best of good humor, that really there had never been any great differences and that they had been settled in the most amicable manner.

As a matter of fact, the President hinted to Mr. Owen in that delicately suggestive language of which he is past master, that it would be well for Mr. Owen to be good and get into line. The coo-sweet Owen caught the implied threat and ran to cover.

And herein lies another Wilsonian quality that helps him in managing Congress. When he gains a victory over Congress he does not rub it in. In this he differs from Roosevelt.

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REED SMOOT, SENATOR FROM UTAH.

Senator Smoot of Utah is not only the senior senator from Utah, but is one of the high officials of the Mormon Church. He knows all the Mormon prophets and entertains them when they visit Washington. He has Mormon services in his palatial home in Woodley Park, just across Rock Creek, at the edge of the fashionable suburban section of the nation's capital. He is the real republican leader of the upper house of Congress, although the titular leadership rests with Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania. Senator Smoot is a regular of regulars. He is always at his seat, keeps legislation better than most men in Congress, and watches every bill closely. He is a tactician, wise, sagacious and alert. His fight against the determined effort to unseat him when he came to Congress is memorable in capped annals. He is an expert on tariff, the currency and a host of other subjects, a banker and a woolen manufacturer, and one of the most affable men who ever wore the toga.

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Cooking and Serving Conducted by Lillian Mason.

CHOCOLATE MARSHMALLOW CAKE.

One-half cup butter, 1/4 cups sugar, 2 eggs, one-half cup milk, 1/4 cups flour, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, one teaspoonful vanilla, 2 squares chocolate, 5 tablespoonsful hot water; cream the butter and sugar and add 3 tablespoons flour (sift flour with baking powder three times); beat in one egg, then add more flour, then other egg, part of milk; rest of flour and the rest of milk; beat well; last add one teaspoonful vanilla, 2 squares melted chocolate and 5 tablespoons hot water; bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes. Cut marshmallows in halves to which will adhere to the hot cake; cover cake with marshmallows while cake is hot. When cake is cold frost with the following: Two squares melted chocolate, 2/3 cups confectioners' sugar, one teaspoon vanilla, milk to moisten.

BAKED SAUSAGE.

Place the sausage in cold water in a frying pan and let them come to a boil. Put them in a baking pan with a gratin in the bottom, prick them well with a steel fork and bake till brown.

CREAM SPICE CAKE.

Cream together one-half cup butter and two cups white sugar, add the beaten yolks of five eggs. Beat until very light, add one teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves, four cups flour, one cup sour cream in which one teaspoon soda has been dissolved, and finally fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Bake in a loaf in a moderately hot oven.

APPLE PUDDING.

Into two cups of prepared flour chop a tablespoonful of butter, until it is like a coarse yellow powder. Make a batter of this buttered flour,